

1. ~~Mr Muston~~
2. Mr ~~Horley~~ Parry
3. Mr Perry

B.415
A.421
A.405

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1969

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P.E.D., L.R.C.S.E.D. L.R.F.P.S.GLAS., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :

G. K. THORLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

B. LIGHTFOOT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Meat Inspector.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

M. J. BOWEN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (resigned January, 1970)

M. C. BADDELEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (appointed March, 1970)

Administrative Assistant :

E. WILDON

Clerk/Typists :

Miss M. M. WINTLE

Miss M. GORDON (appointed November, 1970)

Miss P. A. ROGERS (resigned October, 1970)

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1969.

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population showed a small increase of 200, due in the main to movement into the district.

Live births rose by 18 to 279, this increase being reflected in the birth rate, which rate, however, still remained well below the national figure despite a fall in the latter. Illegitimate births fell to 12 and the illegitimacy rate also fell to exactly half the national rate.

There was only one still-birth during the year, a most satisfactory result, reflecting as it does the care given to the expectant mother. The absence once again of a maternal death also underlined this point.

Deaths rose by 10 to 220, but the death rate still remained below the national rate.

Cardio-vascular diseases in general once more accounted for more than half of all deaths. Coronary heart disease alone accounted for exactly a quarter of all deaths and this disease continued to affect males disproportionately in a ratio of 2½:1. As I have said in previous reports, there is no doubt but that in many cases the degenerative process could have been delayed for many years by individual application of present-day knowledge.

Malignant diseases generally caused 41 deaths, almost 20% of the total. This total included 10 deaths from lung cancer, 9 of these in males. Many cancers can and do respond to early treatment and some are largely preventable, of these lung cancer is surely the outstanding example and the ready acceptance of the facts could reverse the rapid increase of this scourge and reduce deaths from it to a tenth or less of the number occurring today, with the concomitant reduction in human suffering.

Respiratory diseases also made a major contribution to the number of deaths, causing 31 deaths in all. Of these 16 were due to chronic bronchitis, an increase of 4 over last year's figure. Here again is a disease which is almost entirely preventable by the adoption of both community and individual measures which reduce or eliminate the pollution of the air respired.

There were 3 infant deaths during the year; of these it could be considered that one only may have offered some hope of prevention.

Measles showed a small increase during the year. It may be hoped that a more ready acceptance of vaccination against this disease will result in its elimination. Unfortunately, there still seems to be resistance which is based on a mixture of "yet another needle" and the erroneous view of many that measles is only a minor disease. Apart from this one disease, the year remained a quiet one.

No action was required during the year in terms of section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948.

During the year 161 private dwellings were completed. A further 117 private dwellings and 5 council bungalows were under construction at the end of the year. Plans were finalised for 31 council dwellings at Victoria Place, Miles Green.

Progress continued to be made on the clearance and/or closure of unfit houses on an individual basis. 37 were demolished and 9 closed.

I wish to record my grateful appreciation of the great help given to me at all times during the year by Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector and by all other members of the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. TOLLAND
Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1970.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area at 31st December, 1969—39,171 acres.

Rateable Value 1/4/70—£715,891.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for the year 1970/71):
£2,864.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,
1969 : 20,260.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1969 :
6,734.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>		<i>Parish</i>				
Ashley	..	614	Madeley	..	..	1,470
Audley	..	2,889	Maer	..	..	199
Balsterley	..	82	Mucklestone	..	..	129
Betley	..	317	Tyrley	..	..	267
Chorlton	..	155	Whitmore	..	..	305
Keele	..	307				

Of the total of 6,734 houses, 1,246 (19%) are Council Houses.

In addition, there were a number of occupied caravans and other forms of dwellings as follows :—

TABLE 2.

<i>Parish</i>		<i>Parish</i>				
Ashley	..	3	Keele	..	..	1
Audley	..	6	Madeley	..	..	8
Betley	..	4	Mucklestone	..	..	1
Chorlton	..	23	Whitmore	..	..	1

TABLE 3.

Vital Statistics.

		<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme</i>	<i>R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
		<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated Population</i>		
<i>Live Births :</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Total ..	279	154	125	13.8 16.3
Legitimate ..	267	149	118	12.6 —*
Illegitimate ..	12	5	7	0.5 —*
Illegitimacy Rate per 1,000 total live births				40 80

Comparability factor 0.96

Therefore the corrected birth rate is 13.2

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths</i>
<i>Stillbirths :</i>				
Total ..	1	—	1	4 13
Legitimate ..	1	—	1	4 —*
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated Population</i>
<i>Deaths :</i>				
Total ..	220	125	95	10.9 (Crude) 11.9 11.8 (Corrected)

Comparability factor 1.08

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 related Live Births</i>
<i>Infant Mortality</i>				
<i>Deaths under One</i>				
<i>Year of Age</i>				
Total ..	3	1	2	11 18
Legitimate ..	3	1	2	11 17
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	25

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 related Live Births</i>
<i>Neonatal Mortality</i>				
<i>Deaths under Four</i>				
<i>Weeks of Age :</i>				
Total ..	2	1	1	7 12
Legitimate ..	2	1	1	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	

		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 related Live and Stillbirths</i>
<i>Perinatal Mortality</i>				
<i>Deaths under One</i>				
<i>Week of Age</i>				
<i>plus stillbirths</i>				
Total ..	3	1	2	11 23
Legitimate ..	3	1	2	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	

* Rates not available

TABLE 4.
Summary of Deaths of Children under One year of Age.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Age</i>
M.	Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Immaturity	33 hours
F.	Asphyxia : Cord round neck × 3.	1 hour
F.	Pneumonia	11 weeks

Table 5 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for the last ten years in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and England and Wales, and the average rates during the period.

TABLE 5.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i> <i>R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1960	..	12
1961	..	18
1962	..	22
1963	..	40
1964	..	33
1965	..	18
1966	..	14
1967	..	28
1968	..	4
1969	..	11
Averages	..	<u>20.0</u>
		<u>19.6</u>

Employment Conditions.

Below is a summary of the employment conditions during 1969.

During 1969 a decrease was recorded in the number of vacancies notified to Newcastle Employment Exchange. This was reflected in the number of people who were assisted in finding work through the Employment Exchange Service.

There was a continuing shortage of skilled men and female factory workers.

Throughout the Newcastle Employment Exchange area there was a general increase in Unemployment. The average level of Unemployment during 1969 was 2.9%.

Section B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1. Examination of Samples.

Examination of samples of water etc., is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Chemical Laboratory, Stafford.

2. Services provided by the Staffordshire County Council.

(a) The Ambulance Service, Health Visiting, District Home Nursing and Midwifery Services, and Domestic Help Scheme are operated by the Staffordshire County Council.

The Ambulance Depot for the Area is situated at Newcastle Road, Knutton, Newcastle, Staffordshire and the telephone number is Newcastle 69201.

Details of District Nurses, etc., are as follows :—

Name and Address	Appointment	Area Covered	Telephone No.
Nurse H. Rhodes, 143, Bridle Path, Moss Estate, Madeley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Madeley, Keele, Leycett, Scot Hay	Madeley 279
Nurse S. Jones, 18, Furnace Lane, Madeley	District Nurse/ Midwife	do.	Madeley 217
Nurse E. Rhodes, Rose Cottage, Newcastle Road, Betley	District Nurse/ Midwife	Betley, Balterley, Alsagers Bank, Halmerend	Betley 383
Nurse M. G. McKean, 8, Sandy Lane, Red Bull	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Ashley (part) Mucklestone, Tyrley	Hales 214
Nurse G. E. Berrisford, 29, Esselie Av., Ashley	District Nurse/ Midwife/School Nurse/Health Visitor	Ashley (part) Chapel and Hill Chorlton, Maer	Ashley 311
Nurse N. Davies, 16, Leaswood Place, Clayton	District Nurse/ Midwife/Health Visitor/School Nurse	Whitmore	Trentham 58354

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse M. E. Graham, The Studio, Church Street, Audley	District Nurse	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	Audley 287
Nurse M. Llewellyn, Wilbrahams Walk, Audley	Midwife	Audley, Wood Lane, Bignall End	Audley 597
Mrs. D. Robinson, 8, Monaco Place, Westlands, Newcastle	Health Visitor	Apedale, Halmerend, Miles Green	
Miss E. H. Podmore, Highway Lane, Keele	Health Visitor	Audley, Bignall End, Wood Lane	
Mrs. D. R. Simner, Plot 23, Heighley Castle Way, Madeley	Health Visitor	Alsagers Bank, Keele, Leycett, Madeley Heath, Scot Hay	Madeley 539
Mrs. E. E. Barker, 12, Old Butt Lane, Talke	Health Visitor	Balterley, Betley, Kidsgrove Madeley	3746

(b) In addition, the County Council operates the under-mentioned Infant Welfare Centres :—

Infant Welfare Centres :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
Village Hall, Ashley	Fortnightly Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Doctor J. Tolland

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
Council Offices, Audley	Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Central Methodist School, Halmerend	Fortnightly Wednesdays 2 – 5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville
Old Church School, Church Bank, Keele	Tuesdays, 2 – 4 p.m.	Doctor C. Wilcox
Village Hall, Furnace Lane, Madeley	Thursdays, 2 – 5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville

(c) The scheme for vaccination and immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Measles and Smallpox is carried out by the County Council.

The following details give the number of children immunised during 1969.

TABLE 6.

**Immunisation & Vaccination
carried out in Newcastle Rural District, 1969**

Smallpox Vaccination	91	
Smallpox Re-vaccination	22	
Triple (Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus combined)	139	Primary Courses
Triple (Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus combined)	140	Booster Injections
Diphtheria & Tetanus combined	55	Primary Courses
Diphtheria & Tetanus combined	356	Booster Injections
Tetanus only	47	Primary Courses
Tetanus only	31	Booster Injections
Poliomyelitis (oral vaccine)	187	Primary Courses
Poliomyelitis (oral vaccine)	471	Booster Doses
Measles Vaccination	204	

3. Hospitals.

The District is served by hospitals in Newcastle and Stoke-on-Trent administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee.

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notification of Infectious Diseases

Under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, and relevant Regulations, amendments were made to the list of diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Infectious diseases now to be notified are:-

Acute encaphalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tetanus
Infective Jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow Fever

Notification of the diseases listed below is no longer required:-

Acute influenzal pneumonia	Erysipelas
Acute primary pneumonia	Membranous croup
Acute rheumatism	puerperal pyrexia

Responsibility for notifying a case or suspected case of food poisoning or infectious disease rests exclusively on the medical practitioner attending the patient unless he believes that another practitioner has already notified the case.

The fee payable to a medical practitioner for the notification of a case of infectious disease has been increased from the two shillings and sixpence laid down in the Public Health Act 1936 to five shillings.

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the last five years.

TABLE 7.

		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Scarlet Fever ..	..	3	13	24	2	1
Whooping Cough ..	..	5	—	42	—	1
Measles .. ..	..	263	17	291	19	52
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	..	1	1	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	..	3	8	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	..	1	—	—	—	—
Food-poisoning .. ..	..	—	3	3	11	2
Tuberculosis						
Pulmonary .. ..	..	4	5	3	2	—
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	..	—	—	—	1	—
Infective Hepatitis .. ..	..	—	—	—	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE 8.

Incidence and numbers of Deaths during the last Ten Years.

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1960 ..	6	2	2	—
1961 ..	7	3	—	—
1962 ..	2	—	—	1
1963 ..	3	1	1	—
1964 ..	3	—	2	—
1965 ..	4	—	2	—
1966 ..	5	—	—	—
1967 ..	3	—	1	—
1968 ..	2	1	—	—
1969 ..	—	—	1	—

TABLE 9.

Number of Tuberculosis Cases on Register
31st December, 1969

Total Cases	Pulmonary		Total	M.	Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.			F.	Total	
114	51	39	90	12	12	24	

With modern methods of treatment, Tuberculosis is less of a medical problem but remains a grave social problem, with particular regard to the questions of suitable housing of active and infective cases.

TABLE 10.
CAUSES OF DEATH
In Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District 1969.

	M	F
All causes	125	95
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm – Buccal Cavity	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Oesophagus	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Stomach	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Intestine	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Lung, Bronchus	9	1
Malignant Neoplasm – Breast	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm – Uterus	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm – Prostate	3	—
Leukaemia	1	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	5
Diabetes Mellitus	1	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System, etc.	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	2
Hypertensive Disease	1	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	39	16
Other Forms of Heart Disease	2	2
Cerebro-vascular Disease	15	16
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	14
Influenza	1	—
Pneumonia	5	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	12	4
Asthma	—	4
Peptic Ulcer	3	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	—
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	—	2
Congenital Anomalies	1	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	—	1
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	1
All Other Accidents	2	2

The figures in Table 10 are those supplied by the Registrar-General, who states that the classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries.

Section D

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Private Building.

161 houses were completed during the year, making a total of 1,534 since the end of the war, and 117 houses were under course of construction at the end of the year.

Council Building.

By the courtesy of the Clerk of the Council, I am enabled to present the requisite statements (Tables 11 and 12).

From Table 12 it may be seen that a total of 1,030 dwellings had been erected since the end of the war.

Five bungalows were under construction at the end of the year and tenders obtained for the erection of 31 dwellings at Victoria Place, Miles Green.

Table 11 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 11.

Pre-war ..	..	..	..	210
War time	..	..	..	6
Post-war	..	..	..	1,030
				—
				1,246
				—

There were 231 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1969.

TABLE 12—STATEMENT
Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1969

Parish and Site	No. of Houses completed	Types			No. of Bedrooms				Totals
		1/4/46 to	31/12/67	1/1/68 to	31/12/68 Total	Airey	Alu-minium	Swedish Timber	
AUDLEY :									
Halmerend ..	48	—	—	48	—	—	—	48	14
Wereton ..	325	—	—	325	50	—	—	275	26
Wood Lane ..	120	—	—	120	—	—	—	120	70
Alsagers Bank ..	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	30	54
Bignal End ..	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	11
ASHLEY :									
Charnes Road ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Sovereign Lane ..	40	—	—	40	24	—	—	—	—
BETLEY :									
Church Lane ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
East Lawns ..	63	—	—	63	—	—	—	63	43
CHORLTON :									
Chapel Chorlton ..	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—
KEELE :									
Quarry Bank ..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
MADELEY :									
Onneley ..	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
Furnace Lane ..	15	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	2
Bevan Place ..	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	26	1
The Moss ..	228	—	—	228	22	—	—	206	26
Madeley Heath ..	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	30	6
MAER :									
Aston ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Blackbrook ..	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	2
MUCKLESTONE :									
Knighton ..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
TYRLEY :									
Almington ..	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Loggerheads ..	41	—	—	41	—	—	—	41	24
WHITMORE :									
Acton ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ..	1,000	30	1,030	96	26	12	896	76	363
									578
									13
									TOTAL
									1,030

Section E

TABLE 13.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1969 for the Rural District of Newcastle-under-Lyme in the County of Stafford.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

	<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	34	12	1	—
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
	Total	34	12	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>	<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>	
			<i>Referred To H.M.</i>	<i>By H.M.</i>	<i>Inspec- tor</i>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ..	..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	..	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperatures (S.3.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient ..	..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	..	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	..	..	1	1	—

PART 8 OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failing to supply list	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel making, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows :—

“ The number of factories in the Rural District is small, but these are of reasonably good standard and quite well maintained in so far as working conditions are concerned.

One brick and tile factory remains in production, and this is a modernised works at Madeley Heath.

Three fairly extensive sand and gravel workings are in operation and a factory at Madeley concerned with the manufacture of bakery equipment, special van bodies, and fibre glass articles.

There is also a factory in operation dealing with the treatment and manufacture of refractory materials. This factory was extended and improved during the year”.

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows :

Section F

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water.

The greater part of the District is supplied by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board and a small area is supplied by the Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board from the pumping station at Bearstone by a bulk supply to the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board. In addition, there are two other supplies, *viz.* estate mains supply at Whitmore, and the supply from East Shropshire Water Board in Tyrley Parish.

TABLE 14
Summary of Results of Analysis of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1969.

	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1. <i>Public Mains :</i>				
Staffs. Potteries Water Board	2	—	2	—
Total	2	—	2	—
2. <i>Other Public Supplies :</i>				
(a) Whitmore Parish	10	—	2	2
(b) Maer Parish	3	1	2	1
Total	13	1	4	3
3. <i>Private Supplies :</i>				
(a) Mucklestone Parish	1	—	1	—
(b) Whitmore Parish	—	1	1	—
Total	1	1	2	—
Total number of Samples	16	2	8	3

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples at 2(a) these were due to the fracture of an old service pipe and the owner of the property concerned was investigating the possibility of a complete replacement of the service. The owner of the supply at 2(b) made arrangements for a new bore hole to be sunk. The owner of the supply referred to at 3(d) was given advice as to the remedial action to be taken.

The Engineer and Manager of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board has supplied the following information with regard to water supplies from the Board :—

“The water is derived from deep wells and boreholes sunk in The New Red Sandstone Rock. During 1969, 122 Bacteriological examinations were made of which 36 were untreated and 86 were of treated water in supply.

All Bacteriological samples taken except two were of high purity indicating a water suitable for domestic consumption. E. Coli Type I was found in two samples taken from Leycett Reservoir. The cause of contamination was a faulty reservoir access cover. The reservoir was by-passed, repaired, and thoroughly cleansed, since when all further samples have been satisfactory.

17 samples were chemically analysed, and from a chemical aspect these were certified as pure and wholesome.

The water supplied to the whole area is moderately hard with a pH Value slightly on the alkaline side of neutral. The natural fluoride content of the water is not more than 0.05 p.p.m. The water is not plumbo-solvent, and the organic quality is of the highest standard.

Softening of the water is not undertaken.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1969, averaged 36½ gallons per head per day.”

The percentage of the number of houses in the district at the end of the year receiving water from piped mains was, 99.3%.

The number of houses supplied from stand-pipes was 7 – Tyrley Parish, and there are 41 supplied from private wells.

With regard to the Ministry of Health's requirements that the number of dwelling houses and population supplied from public mains (a) direct to house, and (b) by means of stand-pipes, should be given, it may be seen from the above that the proportion supplied from stand-pipes is negligible.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

All existing works functioned quite satisfactorily during the year and standards of effluent were produced in most cases equal to that recommended by the Ministry.

The sewage works at Audley and Madeley are now receiving flows equal to or slightly above design capacity and consideration will need to be given to further extensions in order to maintain acceptable effluent standards. Restrictions may have to be applied in the meantime to new development which would result in additional flows to the outfall works.

Difficulty continued to be experienced in the recruitment of suitable workmen for sewage disposal works.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

This service is carried out by direct labour and operates throughout all parishes of the Rural District.

The cleansing of septic tanks and cesspools on the Council's smaller housing estates continued to be carried out satisfactorily and also the emptying of private septic tanks.

The Council provide one free service every three years in the case of private houses where a main sewer is not readily available, and otherwise a charge of £1 10s. 0d. per load is made.

For tanks at business premises and farms there is a minimum service charge of £4 10s.0d.

The number of houses without water-closets is decreasing, but rather slowly, and it is hoped that improvements may be effected by way of the increase in the number of conversions carried out, to reduce still further the need for nightsoil collection.

During the year 42 privies were converted to the water-carriage system (19 being connected to sewers and 23 to new septic tanks) and 6 premises which were discharging to private septic tanks, were connected to public sewers.

There are now 299 houses with privy closets.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The collection of household refuse in all parishes continued satisfactorily, but difficulty was still being experienced in finding tipping areas for domestic refuse and this problem is becoming increasingly difficult.

The increase of bulk of household refuse generally has tended to aggravate the problems of refuse collection and disposal. Arrangements were in hand towards the end of the year to acquire other refuse disposal sites, which it is anticipated will provide

facilities for quite a long period. The first of the new tips, being an old sand quarry at Baldwins Gate and near the centre of the district has proved to be very satisfactory as a disposal point.

Negotiations were in progress with British Rail for the purchase of the old railway line at Finney Green, Leycett for additional tipping site.

Rodent Control.

Details of the work carried out in connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are given below (Table 15).

Disinfestation throughout the year by the Council's rodent operative at tip-sites, schools, canteens and other premises continued to show highly satisfactory results.

A free service to domestic premises is now provided by the Council but in the case of business properties and schools, the cost of the work was reclaimed from the owners.

TABLE 15.

<i>Properties other than Sewers</i>				<i>Type of Property</i>	
				Non- Agri- cultural	Agri- cultural
1.	Number of properties in district	..	..	6,240	506
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	..	..	45	5
	(b) Number infested by	(i) Rats	..	24	5
			..	10	2
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	..	..	60	—
	(b) Number infested by	(i) Rats	..	28	—
			..	—	—

Section G

HOUSING ACTS.

TABLE 16.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

In or Adjoining Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957.

<p>Unfit for human habitation</p> <p>Included by means of bad arrangement</p> <p>On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957</p>	<p>Number of Houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p> <p>Number of houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p> <p>Number of houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p>	<p>7</p> <p>7</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
--	---	---

Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas.

<p>As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957</p> <p>Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health</p> <p>Houses unfit for human habitation where action had been taken under local Acts</p> <p>Houses included in unfitness orders made under paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961</p>	<p>Number of houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p> <p>Number of houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p> <p>Number of houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p> <p>Number of houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p>	<p>30</p> <p>30</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
<p>Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed</p>	<p>In or adjoining Clearance Areas</p> <p>Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas</p>	<p>—</p> <p>19</p>

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings.

<p>Under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act, 1961</p> <p>Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Acts, 1957</p> <p>PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957</p>	<p>Number of houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p> <p>Number of houses</p> <p>Number of separate dwellings contained therein</p> <p>Number of dwellings</p>	<p>9</p> <p>9</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
--	--	--

C. Number of PERSONS DISPLACED.

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	8
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	23
From houses to be closed	...	...	...	...	...	34
From parts of buildings to be closed	...	...	...	...	...	—

D. Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED.

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	3
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	9
From houses to be closed	...	...	...	...	...	11
From parts of buildings to be closed	...	...	...	...	...	—

E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT.

After informal action by local authority	...	...	...	by owner	...	...	45
After formal notice under Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	(a)	by owner	...	...	...	—	—
	(b)	by local authority	...	...	...	—	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21, Housing Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
After determination of a demolition order under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
After determination of a closing order under Section 27, Housing Act, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

F. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

(Other than unfit houses made fit.)

After formal notice under Public Health Acts	—
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

G. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Retained for temporary accommodation.

Under Section 48	Number of houses	...	...	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	...	...	—
Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses	...	...	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	...	...	—
Under Section 46	Number of houses	...	...	—
	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	...	...	—
Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53—No. of houses	...	...	...	—

H. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	Number of houses	...	...	—
	Number of occupants	...	...	—

RENT ACT, 1957.
FIRST SCHEDULE
CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

There were no applications for certificates of Disrepair during 1969.

OVERCROWDING.

The number of known cases of overcrowding and near overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing in Council Houses was 3.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.
HOUSING ACTS, 1959—1969.

The improvement grant system continued to be operated satisfactorily and I give below details of discretionary and standard grant applications dealt with during the year :—

Standard Grants.

TABLE 17.

			<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1.	Number of applications received	..	22	5
“ “ “	Approved	..	22	5
“ “ “	Refused	..	—	—
2.	Number of dwellings improved	..	43	1
3.	Amount paid in grants	..	..	<i>£</i> 8,560 0 0
4.	Average grant per house	..	..	199 1 5
5.	Number of amenities provided			
	(a) fixed bath	..	..	.. 38
	(b) shower	..	..	.. —
	(c) wash hand basin	..	..	.. 38
	(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)		..	.. 38
	(e) water closet (1) within dwelling		..	.. 44
	(2) accessible from dwelling			.. —
	(f) food store	..	..	.. 25
6.	Total amount paid in grants since commencement of Act	..	..	<i>£</i> 44,407 12s. 7d.

Discretionary Grants.

TABLE 18.

		<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1.	Number of applications Received	18	5
2.	„ „ „ Approved	18	5
3.	„ „ „ Refused ..	—	—
4.	Number of dwellings improved ..	22	3
5.	Amount paid in grants.. ..	£8,466 0s. 0d.	
6.	Average grant per house	£338 12s. 10d.	
7.	Total amount paid in grants since commencement of Act	£99,911 0s. 0d.	

Considerable change was brought into the scheme for improvement grants by the coming into force on 25th August of the Housing Act, 1969.

Provision was made for increased amounts of grant both standard and discretionary, for grants towards repair works associated with improvement; grants to provide dwellings by conversion and special grants for basic improvements to shared houses.

Section H

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat.

There are two licensed slaughter houses operating in the District. Slaughtering was carried out regularly at one of these premises each week : the number of cattle, sheep and pigs killed up to the end of the year and details of condemned carcases and offal are shown on Table 19.

Foodstuffs Condemned.

It was found necessary to seize the following foodstuffs during the year :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| (i) Carcase meat at slaughter house | 57lbs. |
| (ii) Offal at slaughter house | 77lbs. |
| (iii) Cooked meat and meat products | 28lbs. |
| (iv) Canned Meats | 6lbs. |

TABLE 19.

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	113	—	—	361	184	—
Number inspected	113	—	—	361	184	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	4	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis cysticerci	8.8	—	—	1.1	1.1	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cystercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Food Premises Generally.

Routine inspections of food premises were continued throughout the year, special attention being paid to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in connection with the storage and preparation of foods.

As required by Ministry of Health Circular 1/66 details of the number of food premises in the area, in categories of trade and the position regarding compliance with Regulations 16 & 19, Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 are as follows :—

TABLE 20.

*Provided with
Hot and Cold
Water under
Reg. 16 & 19*

<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Wash Basin</i>	<i>Sink</i>
Bakeries	2	4	2	2
Butchers Shops ..	12	110	10	12
Fish and Chip Shops	4	4	4	3
General Grocers	15	15	10	15
Mixed Business ..	84	84	62	84
Cafes	5	30	5	5
Totals	122	247	93	120

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :—

- (a) Storage and sale of ice-cream—93 (two of whom manufacture and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream).
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale—22.

During certain of the inspections referred to above, the notice of shopkeepers and cafe proprietors was drawn to the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and action requested where necessary.

There were two complaints regarding foreign matter in food which were reported to the Council, *viz*: dirty condition of inside of a bottle of milk and a beetle found in a can of garden peas. In both cases it was decided that legal action should not be taken.

The service area astride the M.6. motorway continued to operate satisfactorily.

Diseases of Animal Acts.

During the year there were 25 cases of suspected and one of confirmed Anthrax reported. All carcases were dealt with under the procedure laid down in the Anthrax Order of 1938.

Action was taken and advice given, where necessary, with regard to treatment and disposal of milk at the affected premises.

Section I

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Table 21 below gives details of action taken under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 :—

TABLE 21.

A. REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Premises Registered during the year</i>	<i>Number of registered Premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of Premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	1	39	15
Retail Shops —		34	34
Wholesale shops, Warehouses —		1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, cafeterias —		10	10
Fuel storage depots —		2	1
Totals	1	86	60

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 70

In this Schedule—

“ general inspection ” means any inspection of premises which to the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises : and “ registered premises ” means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority or by the London County Council and the expression “ premises registered ” shall be construed accordingly.

B. ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

Section		Number of Contraventions found						
4	Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
6	Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
7	Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
9	Sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	Washing facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
11	Supply of drinking water	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
12	Clothing accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
13	Sitting facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
15	Eating facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
16	Floors, passage & stairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
24	First aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Other matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Letters were sent to the owners of the premises instructing them to remedy the defects.

There were two accidents reported during the year, *viz*: a strained back at a bank premises and an employee who fell into an inspection chamber at a petrol filling station.

Theatres Acts, 1843.

Applications for licences were made in respect of five premises during the year and visits and inspections carried out to ensure compliance with the Acts, with regard to lighting, means of escape in case of fire, seating accommodation and sanitary facilities.

Petroleum Acts.

70 visits were made with regard to the installation of new petrol tanks and in connection with applications for renewal of existing petrol storage licences.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act.

Three inspections were carried out at premises registered under The Animals Boarding Establishment Act.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken under Section 50, National Assistance Act, 1948.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Thirty-four inspections were made in connection with licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

There was one complaint made under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, and two inspections were carried out with regard to action being taken to reduce the nuisance.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

One licence was issued under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, in respect of a pet shop and two inspections were carried out in respect of the premises.

Printed by
Sherwin Rivers
Cobridge,
Stoke-on-Trent